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THE PRICE OF VICTORY

That Germany will eventually be crushed and Kaiserism eliminated from the world is the consensus of opinion of those in positions to know whereof they speak, but that the procedure will be costly is also frankly admitted. General Joffre, now in this country, said upon his arrival here that the result of the titanic conflict is no longer uncertain—that is that the autocracy of the central powers of Europe must give way to the nations fighting in the interests of democracy. He added, however, that the end of present conditions in Germany and Austria was problematic, as no one can say with certainty when the end of Kaiserism will come. But there are certain signs which lead to the belief that the beginning of the end is in sight.

During the war between Russia and Japan the Muscovites knew that the Nipponese could take Port Arthur when they were ready to pay the price. General Nogi, in his own time, determined to pay the price. Two of his sons were among the thousands of Japanese who fell before this great stronghold.

The Germans, it is said, sacrificed half a million men in futile attempts to capture Verdun. Joffre was later asked if it were possible for the Teutons to take the place. He replied, "Yes, when they are ready to pay the price." The invaders concluded they would not pay the price.

The civilized world is now up against a similar proposition. The blight of Kaiserism must be eliminated, but the price must be paid. The United States, China, Japan and Portugal cannot look on as spectators of what is going on in Europe. As freedom is being menaced by the Teutonic race, all nations who have broken off relations with the central powers and declared war against them must unite and eventually pay the price of victory. It was so when Napoleon was overrunning Europe; and the same procedure must be adopted with the Hohenzollerns.

Sir Walter Scott in his "Life of Napoleon," in describing the battle of Waterloo says "Napoleon was crushed, but he put crape upon every other home in England." Crape will probably be put upon many houses in England, France, the United States, Japan, China, Portugal and other liberty-loving countries before the Minotaur shall have been cast out and slain.

The Washington Post in this connection says: Germany has spared no one. She has taken every man and boy available, has put women into the agricultural field and forced every individual to do his bit to preserve her lines unbroken. She has taken young men below military age and old men above military age and apparent military usefulness and put them all into the fighting line. Soon she will be sounding the depth of her resources of man power.

The allies, however, have hardly begun. The United States, if it does its part in accordance with its traditions, can send 5,000,000 or even 10,000,000 men to the battle line. Japan, if called upon, can furnish 5,000,000, China, which soon will enter the war, can furnish 25,000,000.

No longer does the old training period of a year intervene between the moment of decision and the time of accomplishment. Raw troops, France has found, can be turned into good soldiers within a few weeks. Japan and China have ranged themselves on the side of humanity. Civilization is not limited by color, or creed, but lies in the promptings of the mind and heart.

Victory depends upon the answer to a single question: "Are the friends of civilization willing to pay the price of victory?"

PEACE TERMS DEFERRED.

Bethmann Hollweg announced this week that he would offer certain peace terms to the allies today. While the latter have long since learned to doubt the sincerity of this vily Teutonic chancellor, the curiosity of the world was aroused, as it naturally desired to see what would be the nature of the revised overtures. It had been said that the moderate terms upon which

the Kaiser is willing to end the war will astonish all interested. Hollweg now announces that the German terms will be made at another time.

If Germany proposes to give up her strongholds in Bulgaria, Serbia and Turkey, the allies may look twice at the proposition, but if she offers no concessions in the eastern theater, the allies will brand the peace move as a fake, because Germany's eastern control would give her a death grip on "a vital nerve center of the world."

It has become known that a majority of the allies do not expect a permanent peace in the sense of the word that there will never again be a war. They will be satisfied with a peace insured for five or six generations. A peace based on concessions on the western front alone—evacuation of Belgium, giving up Alsace-Lorraine and other similar concessions—the allies say, would mean only exceedingly brief peace, a mere breathing spell for the Teutons.

Most London newspapers agree that the chancellor's second proposal will be forced by growing unrest throughout the central empires for an official government statement of Germany's war aims.

Meanwhile German newspaper comment, received via Holland, include this extract from an editorial by Theodor Wolff in the Tageblatt: "We must openly admit that Germany is no longer able to dictate peace terms, even if she strove for peace with an outward show of annexation, which is not the case. Germany, however, demands a peace that will allow her freedom of trade and independence and guarantee her economic interests abroad shall be protected, whether they be in Sydney, Yokohama or Antwerp."

FIGHTING FOR KAISERDOM.

It is hard to believe that the utterances of Dr. Kaempf in the German Reichstag yesterday were any thing more than expressions of his own, and not those of the great mass of the German people. He said Germany was waging war for the perpetuation of Kaiserdom and that President Wilson will bite granite should he attempt to turn Teutons against the Hohenzollerns.

Fighting for Kaiserdom in this day and generation can end but one way. According to a statement made in the German Reichstag by Joseph Friedrich Naumann, 1,300,000 Germans have, so far, offered up their lives on the altar of Kaiserdom. This, he said, with the decrease in birth shows a reduction of 3,800,000. Naumann further said, "The German nation has bled as never since the thirty years' war."

Dr. Kaempf, of course, expressed his own aims as well as those of the war-mad German junta, and doubtless thousands of well disposed Teutons read his words with sighs.

This fierce specimen of German kultur brings to mind scenes of over half a century ago in our own city. Upon the site of the present Sarepta Hall a stationary circus was located, during most of the civil war. The clown, an old man, whose ring name was Sam Lathrop, generally sang odes for the edification of the many soldiers who attended the performances. "The Irish Brigade" was one of the songs which brought forth enthusiasm from the natives of the Emerald Isle. There was another, which brought forth equal enthusiasm from German wearers of the blue—it was "Case I fight Mit Sigel."

One of the verses ended as follows:

I pay for nothing if I know myself,
Case I fight mit Sigel.

The sentiment of the above is in evidence now among those who are battling for the perpetuation of Kaiserdom. Frederick the Great was never known to pay a claim, nor act honest with those with whom he made treaties. "Case I fights mit the Kaiser," not Sigel, is now the passport to the coveted Germans.

They are attempting to clear the ocean of all ships, neutral and enemy alike, while their own vessels are bottled up in the Kiel Canal and the Baltic. They offer explanations to neutrals when they destroy their ships, but, like Frederick the Great, pay nothing for the damages they inflict.

THE WORM OF THE STILL.

Half a century or more ago Prof. W. H. McGuffey's Readers were text books in some Alexandria schools. The author was President of the University of Virginia. We will say that we have never examined a series of school readers which have appealed to us as did those of Dr. McGuffey. Many persons now in the serene and yellow leaf will remember an article in the fourth reader entitled "The Worm of the

Still." It was an allegory in which a strong drink was represented by a venomous worm which lurked about certain places which men persisted in visiting although warned of the dangers which beset them.

While reading the sensational evidence now being brought out in the trial of Prof. Vawter in the Montgomery Circuit Court for killing Stockton Heth we are reminded of many sad results from strong drink which we have witnessed. In the old John Price Theatre which was in the Phoenix Hall building, at the northwest corner of King and Royal streets, during the latter part of the fifties a play known as "The Drunkard" was at times placed upon the stage. One of the scenes depicts the victim of King Alcohol as tossing upon a cot and crying "Brandy! Brandy! Give me brandy!"

Though young and thoughtless, the writer never forgot the picture, and later on in life while realizing the sad fate of those who sell themselves for drink the picture viewed in early life invariably rose up.

There have been men in Alexandria who drank whiskey from money received from their daughters, the price of the latter's humiliation, and the sad story of Professor Vawter, who bartered his young and beautiful wife in order to pay his liquor bills, is another case which shows that when men imbibe a thirst for stimulants they are likely to barter their souls in order to satisfy their appetites.

The case of Professor Vawter also shows that position in life is no barrier against the commission of crimes generally perpetrated by the filth and obscuring of the earth. He occupied a responsible position and was supposed to set an example in the world.

His young and attractive wife must have had a strange conception of her mission in life when she allowed herself to be disposed of as goods and chattels.

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN

(Baltimore Sun)

There is certainly at least one man in Germany who deserves universal respect, and that man is Maximilian Harden. From the beginning of the war till this moment he has not hesitated to express his mind freely in criticism of German policies and in advocacy of nobler ideals. No finer or more understanding tributes have been paid to President Wilson than he has written, and no greater courage has been exhibited on the battle field than he has shown in defying German autocracy while completely in its power.

When we think about Germany let us think of Harden rather than of the Kaiser. Perhaps he is a truer exponent of its real heart and mind than the Emperor, and we may be sure he is not the only German who has an independent American soul.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Under the above heading the Gazette will be pleased to give reasonable space to any person who desires to make comment upon matters of general interest to the public. Writers will of course be responsible for their utterances. As a guarantee of good faith, the name and address of the writer of any article submitted for publication will be required in each instance.—Editor Gazette.

Editor Gazette:

The First Mothers' Congress. The Mothers' Congress which recently assembled in Washington recalls the first meeting held in the

banquet hall of the Arlington Hotel in that city, some twenty years ago, which was attended so largely that it was necessary to adjourn, and hold the meetings thereafter at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

It is said the idea of it was born in the heart of Mrs. Theodore Birney, its first president, one summer while on a visit to Chataqua, and certainly no more fitting place could have cradled such an inspiration. From the very first, the movement was upheld by noble women, regardless of creed, color or condition, and it must always be borne in mind that the generosity of Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst made it possible to launch the new idea and carry it forward to a point where its success was an established fact. Mrs. Hearst, too, at those first meetings, was always an interested but silent spectator.

It was during Mr. Cleveland's administration, and as there were delegates from a distance, a note was dispatched to Mrs. Cleveland asking if she would receive the delegates alone. With her customary grace, she replied that she would receive all the mothers, and at the appointed hour all roads lead to the White House.

It was said afterwards that Mrs. Cleveland had no idea as to the numbers in attendance, and that as a consequence an appointment with her dressmaker was delayed some time in order that no one might be disappointed. The reception was in the forenoon and Mrs. Cleveland wore a crimson morning dress which was especially becoming.

This was one of the pleasing features of the first day of the Congress.

One of the many addresses was made by a Hebrew woman from New York city. She dwelt particularly upon the filial respect required of Hebrew children, and explained the position of the Fifth commandment as being like unto the hub of a wheel—all the others revolving around it.

Mrs. Helen Gardner, of Boston, was also a shining light at the meetings. She said time was when a father with several daughters would argue thus:

Mary is bright and clever, we'll send her to college. Jane is not so quick and apt. We'll keep her at home. She'll make a good mother." Mrs. Gardner argued that, as Jane was to mother the coming generation, she should have all the opportunities to properly equip her for so high a function.

The growth of the Congress has been rapid and enormous, and when one thinks of all the minor associations for parents and children that have been the direct outcome of it, it is not difficult to appreciate the world of good which has resulted from it.

A Mother.

The British admiralty announces that the British steamer Gena was sunk May 1 by a torpedo discharged from a German seaplane off Aldeburgh (Suffolk, England). All hands on board the vessel were saved. It is added by the admiralty that another seaplane which was concerned in the attack was brought down by the gunfire from the Gena and its crew made prisoner.

RAILROADS

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

In Effect December 10, 1916.
N. B.—Following schedule figures as published only as information not guaranteed.
Trains leave Union Station, Alexandria.

7:37 A. M. Daily—Local between Washington and Danville, delivers connection daily except Sunday at Orange to C and O, No. 403 for Gordonsville and Richmond.
8:47 A. M. Daily—Local for Harrisonburg and way stations, Buffet parlor car.

9:17 A. M. Daily—Mail train, coaches for Manassas, Warrenton, Orange, Lynchburg, Greensboro and Charlotte, stops only for passengers to points at which scheduled to stop. Coaches and Sleeping cars to Atlanta, New Orleans, Birmingham, Sleeping car Salisbury to Asheville. Coaches for Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Danville, Greensboro, and Charlotte.
4:22 P. M. Daily—Local for Charlottesville connecting at Calverton for Warrenton.

4:52 P. M. Daily—Birmingham Special Sleeping cars between New York, Atlanta, Anniston, Birmingham, and Atlanta, Anniston, Birmingham.

Through first class coaches between Washington, Atlanta and Birmingham, Dining car service, Tourist to California daily.

7:17 P. M. Daily—Local for Harrisonburg and way stations on Manassas branch. Pullman Buffet parlor car.

8:22 P. M. Local for Warrenton.

7:17 P. M. Daily—Augusta Special Through train with sleeping cars to Chicago, Columbia, Aiken and Augusta. Through Sleeping cars to Asheville.

9:52 P. M. Daily—Washington and Chattanooga Limited (via Lynchburg) First class coaches and sleeping cars to Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Roanoke, Dining car service.

11:02 P. M. Daily—New York and New Orleans Limited. All Pullman train. Club and Observation cars to New Orleans. Dining car service.

4:27 A. M. Daily—Memphis special, sleeping cars and coaches for Roanoke, Knoxville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Memphis. Dining car service. Washington sleeping cars open 10 p. m.

For detailed schedule figures, tickets, reservations etc., apply to Union ticket agent, Alexandria, Va. H. F. CARY, Gen'l Pass. Agent. W. H. TAYLOR, Pass. Traffic Mgr. R. H. DEBUTTS, Division Passenger Agent, 715 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Washington Southern Ry. Schedule in effect Nov. 12 1916.

For Washington and points north

daily 8:08, 8:23, 8:33 a. m. 12:01, 12:16

12:23, 2:30, (through train for New

York, via P. R. R.) 5:14, 6:23, 8:23,

11:33 p. m.

For Fredericksburg, Richmond and

points south at 4:37, 7:52 (local) and

9:47, a. m. 12:16, 3:22, 3:32, 5:17

(local) 7:02, 9:47 p. m. daily.

Accommodation for Fredericksburg

at 2:23, p. m. Saturdays and 11:18 a.

m. other days of week.

NOTE—Times of arrival and de-

parture and connections not guaran-

teed.

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THE WASHINGTON VIRGINIA RAILWAY CO.

In effect June 21, 1915.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

Leave Alexandria for Washington.

Daily Except Sundays and Holidays.

A. M. 5 00, 5 40, 6 00, 6 20, 6 40,

6 55, 7 10, 7 20, 7 30, 7 40, 7 50, 8 00,

8 10, 8 20, 8 40, 9 00, 9 20, 9 40, 10 00,

10 20, 10 40, 11 00, 11 20, 11 40, Noon

12 00.

P. M. 12 20, 12 40, 1 00, 1 20, 1 40;

2 00, 2 20, 2 40, 3 00, 3 20, 3 40, 4 00,

4 20, 4 40, 5 00, 5 20, 5 40, 6 00, 6 40,

7 00, 7 20, 7 35, 8 00, 8 30, 9 00, 9 30,

10 00, 10 30, 11 10, 11 55

Sunday and Holidays, same as above

except trains at 5 00, 5 40, 6 00, 6 20,

6 40, 7 10, 7 30, 7 50, and 8 10 A. M.

and 11 55 P. M.

Leave Alexandria for Mt. Vernon.

A. M. Week Days—5 35, 6 55, 7 55,

8 55, 10 30, 11 30—P. M.—12 30, 1 20,

2 30, 3 30, 4 30, 5 35, 6 40, 7 55, 8 32,

10 20, 11 50.

Sunday as above except 6 30 and

9 55 A. M. and 11 50 P. M.

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